The Daily Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

On my return home from Virginia, I find in the newspapers and correspondence lying upon my table much dissatisfaction with my having signed Jefferson Davis' bail bond. One and another inquire why I took this step.

I readily admit the right of the public to know my reasons for any of my public acts.

My first reason for signing the bond was that Mr. Davis was entitled either to his trial or to his liberty. That the prisoner should have a speedy trial is a general proposition, which no one combats. There may have been sufficient reasons for unusual delay in trying Mr. Davis; hardly, however, for a delay of two years. But not even then was there willingness to try him then; and this, too, notwithstanding Mr. Davis had, all this time, been urgent for his trial. My second reason for signing the bond was that the intelligent gentlemen, who had the making up of the list of names to go upon it, invited me to sign it.

I am too little of a lawyer to argue the question whether it was legally right to admit Mr. Davis to bail. But I am enough of a man to know that I should have shown myself to be very little of a man if, after the court had decided the case to be a bailable one, and after my name was amongst those selected to be the bail, I had refused to give it. Why my name was selected, or why Mr. Greeley's was, has never been told me. But looking, as we both did, upon his long imprisonment without a trial to be a great cruelty to Mr. Davis, and a great wrong to the millions imprisoned and wronged in him their representative, Mr. Greeley and I could not have been just men, and most emphatically not merciful men, had we withheld our names. I heard at Richmond, I cannot say how correctly, that it was desired to have persons sign the bond, who would represent different sections of the country and as different kinds of politics. Perhaps I did not hear that the court desired this. I certainly did not hear that it required this, or made it directly or indirectly a condition of admitting Mr. Davis to bail. And, yet, it is easy to conceive that, in such a case as this, the court would and should allow itself to be more or less influenced by the public sentiment; and would feel more free to act as it did, if persons of different parts of the country and of different politics called for the action. Even a court, however single its aims to do justice should ever be, is not in every case to disregard the public sentiment and to be deaf to the public voice. Some of the newspapers which assail Mr. Greeley, admit that they would have been willing to have Mr. Davis bailed exclusively by Southern men. But they do not show that he *could* have been bailed without a mixture of Northern names.

I need not say another word to justify my signing the bond, nor to show that I was really under a moral obligation to sign it.—I will, however, mention things, that would have evidenced my great inconsistency—some of them, perhaps, my peculiar inconsistency—had I refused to sign it.

1st. From the time the South laid down her arms, I had been writing and speaking to prove that she ought not to be charged with treason. It must be borne in mind, that Mr. Davis was detained in prison under an indictment for treason, and for nothing else. This clamor against Mr. Greeley for bailing a man, charged with the assassination of the President and the starvation of the prisoners, is entirely unreasonable and unfair. For neither of these offences has Mr. Davis been indicted; and, instead of harping upon them in order to prejudice the public mind against the bailing of him, there should not have been the slightest reference to them in any of the strictures upon that bailing. Had Mr. Davis' detention in prison been under an indictment for either of these offences, instead of for treason, Mr. Greeley would, perhaps, have declined going bail for him. Though, even in that case, and prejudicial and revolting as would have been such an indictment, Mr. Greeley's characteristic humanity would have strongly sympathized with the prisoner, who had, for two long and weary years, been pleading in vain for his trial. Moreover, Mr. Greeley, like every just man, does not allow himself to feel sure that the accused is guilty until he is found to be guilty. And he thinks that they, who are sure that Mr. Davis is guilty of one or both of these horrible offences, and are yet taking no steps to bring him into court and to prove his guilt, have no right to insist that others shall, like themselves, believe without proof, and condemn without trial. But, to return to my reference to certain of my writings and speeches. I admitted that, had the North carried on the war under the constitution, she would have had the right to hold the South guilty of treason. But I argued that, as she elected to carry it on under the law of war—under international instead of municipal law—she lost this right. By the way, it is easy to prove that, had she elected otherwise, our nation would, in all probability, have been permanently divided, if not, indeed, brought, from one end to the other, under Southern rule and the presence of Southern institutions. The masses of the South were in that low state of civilization, which welcomes a "no quarter war"—a "black flag war"—and which makes its subjects very efficient for carrying on such a war. On the other hand, the more cultured masses of the North would have said: "Let these barbarians go! Let these devils go! Rather than have such a war upon our hands, let the nation be divided!" But, as I have already intimated, the end might not have been the division of the nation, but the Southern ruling and the Southernizing of the whole nation. The simple truth is that we made a bargain with the South, however we may now be tempted to deny it, or to break it. Our Generals, in the terms of the surrender of the Southern armies, recognized this bargain—this bargain that we should treat each other not as traitors under constitutional law, but as belligerents under the law of war. The Supreme Court of the United States unanimously held that this was the bargain. Alas, the ineffable meanness, the revolting infamy, of our breaking this bargain, now, when we have it in our power to break it! Alas, what a poor use is this to which to put the power of victory! How it dims the glory and reduces the value of the victory! The shame of defeat is as nothing compared with the shame of abusing the power of success. The holding of Juarez or some other Mexican Chief for treason, in case we should conquer Mexico, would be a no more gross, a no more immoral breach of faith than is our holding Jefferson Davis for it. No wonder that the enlightened and sensitive men of the South are stung to the quick by our perfidy! We may not recover so far from our passion and prejudice, as to be ashamed of this perfidy—but our children will be ashamed of it. Who doubts, for even one moment, that the North, had she been conquered in this war, would have claimed at the hand of her conqueror the humanities of the law of war—of that law which knows no treason! Are we doing as we would be done by! I said the law of war knows no treason. I add that treason ceases just when and where the acknowledgment of belligerent rights begins. Reason teaches this. Humanity teaches this. The political liberalists of Europe beseech us to believe this. They tell us that they mean to undertake, from time to time, to overrun their despotic and oppressive governments; and that nothing could be worse for them than when, now and then, they shall be conquered, to have it in the power of the conqueror to plead the example of liberal America for charging them with treason.

2d. I have ever held that a sufficient reason why we should not punish the conquered South is that the North is quite as responsible as the South for the chief cause of the war. The North did quite as much as the South to uphold slavery; and let me add that she did it more wickedly, because more calculatingly. Slavery was the evil inheritance of the South—but the wicked choice, the adopted policy of the North.—The unfortunate South felt that she must take slavery for better or for worse, for gain or for loss. But the mercenary North coolly reckoned the political, commercial and ecclesiastical profits of slavery, and held to it.

3d. Another thing to prove my inconsistency, had I refused to sign Mr. Davis' bail bond, I must not shrink from mentioning. I should be wanting in candor and frankness, did I not admit that one of the strongest influences upon me when signing it was my deep conviction that the South had already suffered enough—yes, and quite too much. By the way, one of my long-cherished doctrines is that the sufferings of the conquered party in every civil war are quite enough without super-adding punishments at the close of it. A sad mistake is it in the present conquering party in Mexico to hold the contrary of this doctrine. It is argued that such punishments will warn and intimidate, and thus serve to prevent wars.—But a sounder philosophy teaches that they will exasperate and brutalize, and thus help to multiply wars. The following of the present Mexican war with bloodshed will help to keep Mexico a land of frequent and almost incessant wars. On the other hand, the closing of it in the spirit of forgiveness would soften the nation's heart, and prepare it to receive the seed of that higher civilization amongst whose fruits are enduring peace and established order, for the lack of which Mexico, though so favored by nature, is still so unprosperous and unhappy. There is but one legitimate, and, indeed, but one peaceful way to prevent civil wars—and that is justice on the part of government. Had our government been just—ever just, entirely just—instead of being ever a flagrant oppressor of the poor—this horrid war would not have been. There would then have been no high-souled Garrisons and Phillipses to agitate, and no high-souled John Browns to feel the uncontrollable inspirations of their burning words. I add that justice—deep and loving justice—on the part of one nation toward another is a preventive of foreign wars no less sure than is such justice on the part of government toward its people a preventive of civil wars.

Holding then, as I do, the doctrine that the conquered nation in every civil war has suffered enough in the war to make quite unnecessary her punishment on the return of peace, I would have had no punishment inflicted upon the South after her surrender—no punishment, however ingenious the arguments to prove that she was chargeable with treason—no punishment, even if she alone had been responsible for the war.—The work, now, of the conquering North should be not to punish but to comfort; not to open wounds afresh, but to perfect their healing; not to repel the Southern heart, but to win it. It is true, that we could do no less than kill slavery. But that was not punishing the South. To have left it alive would have been to fail of removing the occasion for another and a speedy war. And we could do no less than give the blacks the ballot. Nor did we in this punish the South. Not to have given it to them would have been to leave our magnanimous and indispensable allies in virtual slavery—a virtual slavery, too, which might, under this vital deprivation, have soon become literal slavery. But having abolished slavery and enfranchised the negro, we should stop there and impose no other conditions of peace. In making peace, the conqueror, as a general rule, is not to disturb the institutions and usages of the conquered people. Very seldom should there be any exceptions to this rule, save such as provide indispensable securities for himself or his allies.—Such are the exceptions which we have made; and now we should leave the State governments of the South to supply the systems of education, that their black and white constituents call for. The very large landed estates of the South should be divided into small homes for the white and black poor of the South; and perhaps the State governments of the South might, by purchase and otherwise, lend a helping hand toward bringing about such division. The owners of many of these large estates would sell them very cheap. The police of the Federal Government, in respect to lands for the landless, is very liberal. In the light of all this and of the fact that the whole South will soon see that the poor are made better, happier and safer citizens by owning homes, the acquisition of them by her homeless whites and blacks will be found much more easy and common than is now generally apprehended.

The black man does not need confiscation; nor does he need the disfranchisement of any class of the whites. Perhaps, I once thought that he would need both if he were denied the ballot. But, now, that he has the ballot, I feel sure that he needs neither. With the ballot in his hand he can protect his person and property; and, having this protection, it will be his own fault, if he does not become the owner of a home and a happy sharer in the common comforts of life.

I need not say that I should rejoice to see the black men of the South enjoying all that the most ardent abolitionists claim for them. But I would be very careful not to let my one-sided benevolence carry me too far in *compelling* the whites to do for the blacks. I would not unnecessarily set the whites against the blacks. I would not demoralize the blacks by encouraging them to expect what they do not fairly earn. Nor would I damage both blacks and whites by depriving any class of whites of rights enjoyed by the blacks. Great is my fear that this *demanding* of too much for the blacks, as conditions of "Reconstruction" and terms of peace between the North and South, will not only injuriously affect their spirit and character, but will, in the end, leave them in possession of less rights, less property, less advantages than would have been cheerfully conceded to more moderate demands for them.

4th. Another reason for my signing the bond (though it can hardly be said that it would have stamped me with inconsistency for refusing to sign it) was my belief that the South would regard the bailing of Mr. Davis as an expression of Northern good feeling toward herself. The people of Richmond did bail it as such. Richmond, like "the City of Shushan, rejoiced and was glad." Her people, like the delivered Jews, "had light and gladness and joy." Often did I hear them say that now, for the first time, they had bright skies—that now, for the first time, they believed that there would be a true peace between the North and South. Some ascribed these happy effects to the great and good meeting held in Richmond the day after Mr. Davis was bailed. This meeting, which Mr. Greeley addressed with his characteristic philanthropy and sincerity and with his unsurpassed power for communicating with the common mind, did, indeed, send out sweet and soothing influences, not only through Richmond, but through the whole South. It must be remembered, however, that it was the bailing of Mr. Davis which prepared the way for this meeting, and gave it its principal interest and effect. These sweet and soothing influences of which I have spoken—alas, how sad that any portion of the Northern press should lend itself to the bad work of arresting and wasting them! How much better that it should be augmenting and perpetuating these influences than be pouring out vials of wrath on Jefferson Davis, and be reviving angry feelings between the North and South! I trust, however, that the South will not put the most unfavorable construction on this mischievous course of so many of our newspapers. Their editors are not, after all, so hostile to the South, to Mr. Davis or to the bailing of him, as they may appear to be. They love to find, or, if they cannot find, to make an occasion for driving at the Great American Editor. A few of them have old grudges to feed.—A few of them are moved by envy. But the great majority of them have, doubtless, no more unamiable purpose in this episode than to keep in the fashion and keep in with their party.

I have, now, said all that was necessary, and, indeed, much more than was necessary, in defence of the bailing of Mr. Davis.—But I cannot close this paper without adding that the road to a speedy and a sure peace between the North and South is, in my view, a very plain one. All that it is wise for us to require on the part of the South is that she shall give, in her laws, her press, her assemblies, and everywhere, abundant proof that she acquiesces in the abolition of slavery and in negro suffrage. The Northern Democratic press, instead of hindering her from doing this, should encourage her to do it. Foolish as well as wicked is the editor, is the party, that in this day of the rapid and resistless progress of the cause of human rights, both in Europe and America, attempts to stem it!—There are still many discontented spirits in the South, who, instead of accepting the inevitable living present, are hugging the dead past and hoping for the return, not only of negro disfranchisement, but even of negro slavery. These Northern words, which daily minister to the vain hopes of those discontented spirits, do more than all things else to keep the South from taking her true and necessary attitude.

I spoke of what was to be *required* of the South. It is true, that there will be much more for her to do. But we must trust her to do it instead of requiring her to do it. I admit that she would not do it, were she to be still the slaveholding South. But a new and very different spirit will rule her in her new relations. She, who was the enemy of Freedom, will now be the friend of Freedom. She, who was the enemy of human rights, will now be the friend of human rights. She, who crushed the lowly, will now lift up the lowly. She, who looked upon popular education as her greatest danger, will now regard it as her greatest safety. She, who cared not that her poor have homes, will now, in all practicable ways, facilitate their acquisition of homes.

I pass from what must be required of the South to what must be required of the North. I make but two requirements of the South. I make but two of the North. In the first place, she must relieve the disfranchised class of the Southern whites of their political disabilities. No possible good can come from this disfranchisement; and its effects on both blacks and whites are bad, very bad. Instead of diminishing the political influence of its subjects, it does by means of the sympathy, which it begets for them, increase it. It is true, that the intent of the disfranchisement was not to set the blacks above the whites—but the loyal above the disloyal. Nevertheless, it does set the blacks above the whites; and, by thus irritating the one and inflating the other, it works evil to both. In the next place, the North must hasten to put an end to these threats of confiscation. Congress ought to say without one dissenting voice, and at the earliest day, that there should be no confiscation. The disfranchisement I have just referred to is galling and, as the masses believe, insulting to its subjects. But these threats, paralyzing the industry of the South, and making even her bread uncertain, are infinitely less bearable. They are fatally in the way of her material prosperity. With the cloud they bring upon her titles, she can neither sell her lands nor borrow upon them. What could be a more trying disability to an agricultural people, who are destitute of money!

That strong and patriotic man, Thaddeus Stevens, would have certain losses of loyal men repaired. I would myself be glad to see a liberal percentage paid upon them. He would provide the means out of confiscation and at the expense of the South. I out of the national treasury and at the expense of the nation. There are three things, which, in urging confiscation, Mr. Stevens seems to forget. 1st. That the North, as well as the South, was guilty of the war. 2d. That while the North is still very rich, the South, exhausted by that war for which the North in common with herself was responsible, is exceedingly poor. 3d. That confiscation, once entered upon, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to set limits to the spread of its demoralizing power. The spirit of lawless greed engendered by confiscation will no more stop at a State or other lines than will the flames of a prairie-fire at the word of command. Let there be confiscation in the South for the benefit of these, Mr. Stevens' loyal losers, and also for the benefit of the poor blacks, as he also proposes—and, very soon, under its debauching influence, immense numbers at the North will be clamoring, in the name of "Agrarianism," "Equalization" and other taking names, for their neighbors' possessions. And these rich possessions, it must be remembered, will kindle the spirit of robbery, as can none of the poor possessions of the desolated South.

These four requirements responded to—these four conditions of "Reconstruction" exacted and no others exacted—Peace between the North and South would be sure to follow. But to make this peace more speedy and more cordial—in other words, to effect with the least delay an enduring heart-union between the North and South—there must be one thing more. Our government is getting in the way of buying territory. There is a purchase it can make, which would be immeasurably more important and profitable than the purchase of any territory. Let it buy the Southern heart; worth more to us than a thousand Alaskas—nay, than all Russia. There is one way, and only one way, by which it can be bought—and that is by proving to the South that the North loves her—that the North has a heart to give in exchange for her heart. Political concessions and liberal terms of "Reconstruction" do not prove it. They pass for but the cold calculations of cold statesmanship. Let the government, in the light of the fact that the North is largely responsible for the war and is still rich whilst her sister is impoverished, use ten or twenty millions in ways most essential to relieve the sufferings of the South, and let it exonerate her from direct Federal taxes for a few years—and the South will then believe that we pity and love her; and our producing this belief in her will be our buying of her heart. One thing more in this connection—the streams of private charity from the North to the South should be deepened and multiplied.

And now, too, could the government use fifty millions more in a wiser way than in lending it on a moderate interest (say five per cent.) to the seceded States—to each of them its proportion of the loan, estimating that proportion by the amount of its population, and the amount of its material losses in the war? A condition of the loan should be that the State in each case shall wisely and humanely distribute its said proportion amongst owners of real estate in return for mortgages thereon, drawing say but very little, if any more, interest than the State has to pay. Would this be to overlook the landless poor, and to fall in with the bad maxim: "Let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor?" Oh no!—this would be to make room for the labor of the landless poor and for their acquisition of means to become landholders themselves. Moreover, there are exceedingly few men in the South, who remain rich.

But it will be said that all this will cost a great deal of money. The greater the cost, the greater the proof of our love. But the cost will be little compared with the gain that will come of it. This investment in the Southern heart will be unspeakably the best investment the nation ever made. Even in a mere pecuniary view, no other will compare with it—the heart-union between the North and South, which it will produce, having mere effect than aught else to raise the credit of our nation with capitalists. Were the union of the North and South cemented by their mutual love, our government could borrow at an interest not exceeding four per cent.

This problem of peace between the North and the South!—how difficult it is for our statesmen to solve it! But how easily could love solve it! Let the North and South love each other—and, as they then will, forgive and help and bless each other. This will be peace! and nothing short of it will deserve to be called peace! Into the enjoyment of this true peace the nation should have entered more than two years ago. From the time that the South surrendered, no man and no woman either in the North or in the South should any longer have known, in our political strifes and divisions, a North or a South. Hearts, estranged from each other by the war and its antecedents, should then have begun to flow together in so strong a love for the nation, as would save it, forever after, from being broken asunder.

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May 31-250-tf

Progress copy one week.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co.

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ON and after May 7th, 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.30 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	2.50 P. M.
Freight trains arrives at Raleigh	4.50 P. M.
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The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.

May 6-229-tf

Progress and Standard copy till forbid]

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BEST AND CHEAPEST

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EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

500 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.

1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.

1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.

Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.

These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.

2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents

The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.

The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.

8-4 White and Black Crape Morets. Also Grenadines.

5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.

8,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 30, 1 45, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2,50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.

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10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.

The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.

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Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.

Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

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No. 25 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-266-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

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June 14-262-3m

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SINKING WELLS,

OR

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ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

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OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

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WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

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June 6-256-tf Newbern, N. C.

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April 13-240-3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the malefic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and fixed stars; in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

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April 6-205-1ywad

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

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wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded.—Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

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BEAUTY.—Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DEREUX' FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl

the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.

April 8-1ydaw

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL.

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents. Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Fe'y 6-1ydaw 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND

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Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

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April 15-213-3m*

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It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure* flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orrice "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
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Allspice,	Fennel,
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We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,

May 27-247-tf Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

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June 4-253-tf

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CAN ACCOMMODATE, with good board and lodging, Essay on THE PERSONS, on favorable terms. Her house is conveniently situated, on Fayetteville Street, near to the business portion of the city. Apply soon.

May 30-250-tf

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and green of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-173-tf

MILL GEARING

Mill and Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine Castings and Screws, and all kinds of repairing furnished upon short notice, at our Foundry and Machine Shops.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

June 16-264-tf

GRAIN CRADLES.

Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best made out. Orders solicited at once.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

May 28-tf

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SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. F. Malbet, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

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Feb 1-150-tf

For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease; In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston, R. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to the great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. R. SAUNDERS, Manufacturing Chemist, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-150-tf

For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Sentinel is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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One year,	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5.00
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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

Rarely has there been a people, aggregately and individually, in a more lamentable condition, both with respect to the present and future, than are those of the South. Never, so far as mere human ken can fathom the designs of Omnipotence, was there an apparent greater disproportion of calamity to deserts. When it is reflected that the South is the mere victim of the struggle for ascendancy between two opposing factions at the North,—with neither of which she has any close community of interests,—the faith of many, we lament to say, is severely taxed to recognize the justice of the Divine pederings that make us the football of contending passions and purely selfish rivalries. While we would inculcate patience and submission to what is so inscrutable, in the sure conviction that all the dispensations of Providence, however mysterious, are well and wisely ordered, we cannot fail, at the same time, to appreciate either the realities of the present, or the perils which impend.

If we have, at any time, reaped any substantial benefits from the movements of the Conservative or Democratic party of the North, since the close of the war, we confess our inability to perceive wherein they have consisted. We cannot refrain from admiring the broad, catholic spirit of their professions, or from wishing them well in their efforts to wrest the government from the anarchists, who are ruining the country; but it is too evident that party success is at the root of *their* struggle also, and that the result of their course has been to intensify Radical hate and vengeance towards the South. We resemble an innocent victime between opposing mobs, the one favorable and the other hostile. The efforts of each to obtain possession of the hapless object are too apt to end in his being torn to pieces in the contention.

Just at this moment we stand in imminent peril, and it is needless to disguise the fact. We are in danger of being sacrificed to a mere difference of sentiment between the administration and Congress as to the construction of a law,—for neither of which, law or construction, are we in the slightest degree responsible.

The consequences of the situation, in the present, are universal depression, unreliable labor, industrial paralysis, agricultural retrogression, and, what is more deplorable, wide-spread demoralization. Men have no heart to work, when the future is a blank, or worse than a blank; investments are idle, property is regarded as insecure and precarious; and, in the general instability, the moral obligations, which are born of confidence and faith, are loosened. Crime is rife, and has assumed forms of horror and atrocity heretofore undreamed of, even, in a State remarkably distinguished for its exemption from deeds of lawlessness and violence. The recent awful massacre in Jones County is the most horrible occurrence that has ever stained the annals of North Carolina, and is directly traceable to the influence of our present situation upon society and morals,—in one word to the influence of Radical teachings and theories.

When such a present is upon us, as the result of an unwise and vindictive national policy, who can look to the future, without shuddering, in view of accumulated severities and discouragements? A terrible responsibility is upon the heads of those who are unsettling all the foundations of society and sowing for a harvest of license, disorder and crime. It would pass comprehension that those in power should be so blind and unreasoning, did not history unfortunately furnish us occasional examples of the extremes to which selfishness and passion will impel bad, ambitious and designing men. It would expecially pass comprehension that persons, in our own midst, should invite such a future, did we not know that as, in nature, the night un-lairs the beasts and birds of prey,—the hyena and the vampyre,—so, with fallen humanity, the cover of darkness brings out the assassin and the robber, to kill and to plunder.

REGISTRATION—THE CONGRESS.

Agreeably to General Sickles' order, the registration in this State commences on Monday, the 15th. of July, just seven days from to-day, and yet the names of the registrars have not been announced, nor do the people know what classes of white persons are authorized by Gen. Sickles to register and to vote. The press of the State, we believe, have universally, without exception, advised all eligible persons to *register* and to *vote*, yet no one has in his possession any sufficient data, from General Sickles, to authorize him to say *what* white persons in the State *will not* be authorized to *register*.

It is presumable that the contemplated meeting of Congress led the District Commander to defer this necessary information, until its action upon reconstruction was decided upon. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect from him, very soon, an order deferring the registration to a later period. We would respectfully submit, for the consideration of Gen. Sickles, the necessity of giving the people as long a time to register, after the registration begins, as possible. It will take more than one month, after his order is issued, for the people generally to see it or hear of it. There are thousands of our white people, living remote from the post-offices, who never see a paper, and who do not hear of important duties until the time is passed, if the notice is short. After the registration begins, no intent are our people on making bread, that weeks will elapse before hearing of it.

MAILS IN THIS STATE.

We see it announced, in the papers, that Post Master General Randall opened, on the 1st day of July, the mail routes of the South, nearly to the same extent as before the war. This must certainly be a mistake. There are several important mail routes which have not been revived, and there are others used since the war which have been abandoned. Some of the mail routes in this County and Chatham are still unprovided for, which are important. The route from Morrisville to Pittsboro, by the Grove, &c., has been suspended, we understand. No mail goes to Middle Creek, New Hill, &c., in this County. This is the case at other points. The attention of Dr. Jobe should be called to these facts by the people, where the loss is experienced, that the remedy may be applied at the present session of Congress. The Wadesboro *Argus* alludes to the same subject thus:

"The stoppage of the mails on the routes indicated leaves this whole country open, without mail service (except on the route from Cheraw to Salisbury) from Wilmington, Fayetteville and Mangum in Richmond county, in the east, to Charlotte in the west. Instead of going ahead in the work of "reconstruction," this looks as if we were being cast out into "utter darkness." Dr. Jobe's attention is particularly invited to our condition and appealed to to help us in "*our* extremity."

THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS.—The alleged ground upon which the members of Congress elect from the State of Kentucky are excluded from their seats, is that they were disloyal, at some time or other pending the war, and are disqualified from taking the test oath, although they appeared for the purpose of doing so. Commenting upon the monstrous outrage, the *Intelligencer* says:

"It was a little remarkable that the most active member in the execution of this programme was Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois. It is strange that he should so soon have forgotten that the rule he sought to apply to these members elect from Kentucky applies with greater force to himself. *He* came to Congress, having been publicly charged by his own neighbors with arrant disloyalty in the early period of the war. He was charged with having recruited men for the rebel service, with having made speeches in favor of the rebellion, with having been under arrest for his disloyalty, and with having, with upraised arms, uttered emphatically the delaration, "If ever I take up arms against the South, may this arm fall paralyzed." There is nothing in all the charges preferred against the Kentucky members elect equal in disloyalty to the record of this prosecutor; but he is among the Radical leaders, and the fiat of the Radical cabal has gone forth that Kentucky, that noble old State, that has suffered so much and struggled so bravely to maintain her position in the Union, shall be excluded from representation in Congress until she shall send a Radical representation.

Maryland is to be similarly served when her case comes up. The programme is plainly developed. There is not space in a single article to comment on it; but it is simply this: The Radical party managers, foreseeing their loss of political power in the Northern States, are preparing to make up their losses by the means of military despotism in the South. Fearing the influence of the Border States, they have determined to reduce Kentucky and Maryland, to begin with, to the same status as the ten Southern States hitherto subjected to Radical military control."

GERRIT SMITH ON RECORD.—We have heretofore alluded to the recent letter of Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New York, justifying his signing the bail bond of Mr. Davis. His whole letter is marked by so noble a spirit, and is withal so sensible and wise, that we determined, some time since, to put it on record for the future. We do so, to-day, on our first page.

Had Mr. Smith's counsels, as embodied in this letter, been acted on, the country would now be *cordially* united, and on the high road to prosperity and greatness.

"OLD THAD."—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, describing the opening scenes in Congress on Wednesday, draws the following portrait of this bad old man:

"Old Thad Stevens, feeble and tottering, leaning on a cane or crawling from desk to desk, apparently in the last stage of debility, was the most remarkable figure among the chieftains of radicalism, and attracted a lion's share of attention."

STATE ITEMS.

——There was a general jail-delivery in Tarboro, on the night of the 2nd inst. Four negro prisoners,—one confined for murder, one for highway-robbery and two for larceny,—made their escape. The Sheriff offers $200 reward for their re-capture.

——The first boll of new cotton in Cumberland has been exhibited, at the office of the Fayetteville *News*, by Capt. K. J. Braddy. And the first bloom of the season in Anson has been shown the Editor of the Wadesboro *Argus* by Col. R. T. Bennett.

——On the evening of the Fourth of July quite a number of the citizens of Greensboro assembled at the Court House, and were addressed on the state of the country by Col. J. T. Morehead. The Colonel's speech, says the *Patriot*, evinced a master mind, and was well received.

——The Goldsboro Morning *Star* says that nearly all the cases tried in Lenoir county, last week, were indictments against negroes for assault and battery.

——We learn from the Greensboro *Patriot* that a black man applied to the County Clerk the other day for a license to marry a white woman; but the Clerk did not feel authorized to grant it—another instance of the persecution of the negro in the "rebel" States.

——On Wednesday last, a child of an employee at Beaver Creek Factory, Cumberland Co., was drowned. The child was very young, not more than eight years old; it fell into the stream, and, the water being very deep and swift, was drowned before assistance could be given.

At Newburg, Vt., an epitaph on the grave-stone of a deceased citizen, says: "He remained to the last a decided friend and supporter of Democratic principles and measures. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Greeley is a member of the New York Constitutional convention, and the *World* says he is on his legs so constantly that it begins to be doubted if he has a seat in that body. Not to put too fine a point on it, he bores the convention.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA,—IMPORTANT OPINION BY THE CHIEF-JUSTICE.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the following able and interesting opinion, just filed by Chief-Justice Pearson, bearing upon the validity of contracts founded on Confederate currency, in this State, during the war.

PHILLIPS *vs.* HOOKER.

The right of the plaintiff to relief does not rest, alone, upon the ordinance of the Convention or the act of the Legislature; but upon the broad ground that the courts are bound to administer justice and enforce the execution of contracts.

In 1862, the defendant agrees to sell to the plaintiff a house and lot, and received $2,500 in Confederate treasury notes, as the consideration, and put him in possession.—The contract had no special political significance, and there is no averment that it was entered into with an intent to give aid to the rebellion; so, it is to be taken as a dealing in the ordinary transaction of business. The plaintiff bought the house and lot because it suited him. The defendant took the Confederate notes because she needed funds.

It is said every dealing in Confederate treasury notes gave them credit and circulation, and consequently aided the rebellion; so every such dealing was illegal, and not fit to be enforced by the courts, without reference to the intent of the parties.—The proposition is general, every man and woman who, in the ordinary course of business, received a Confederate note, did an illegal act, tainted with treason; it embraces all contracts, as well contracts executed as executory, for, if true as to one, it is also true as to the other, and it aims a blow at all dealings among our people during the war, and upheaves the foundations of society. I do not believe the proposition can be maintained by any authority or any principle of law.

1. It may be conceded that it, at the outbreak of an insurrection, parties to contracts, *with a view of aiding the cause*, by giving credit and circulation to its' paper, receive it as money in their dealing, such contracts are illegal.

But that is not the case under consideration.

In 1862, the contest had assumed the magnitude and proportions of war; each party in territorial limits had the boundaries of a mighty nation, and each party counted its people by millions. The "Confederate States" was recognized by the nations, and by the United States itself, as a belligerent power, entitled to the rights of war, and, in the exercise of its powers, it had issued paper as the representative of money, which included all other currency, and constituted the *only circulating medium of the country*. The government of the United States was unable to protect the people, and there was no currency but Confederate treasury notes. In this condition of things, was every man to stop his ordinary avocations and starve; or else be tainted with treason, and deemed guilty of an illegal act if he received a Confederate treasury note?

The Attorney General of the United States, in his opinion on the subject of disfranchisement, uses this language: "Officers in those rebel States who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties, not incident to war, but in the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion. The interest of humanity requires such officers for the performance of such official conduct in time of war or insurrection, as well as in time of peace, and the performance of such duties can never be considered as criminal." Was a Judge to cease to do these "duties required by the interests of humanity"—"the performance of which can never be considered as criminal,"—or was he to perform the duties and starve, rather than commit an illegal act by *receiving his salary in Confederate treasury notes?* Was the merchant to close his store, the blacksmith and shoemaker to quit work, and the farmer to let his tobacco and surplus grain rot on his hands, and allow his family to suffer for clothing and the other necessaries of life, or do an illegal act by receiving Confederate notes? Really, unless the receiving of such notes can be connected with a criminal intent to aid the rebellion, the question seems to me too plain to admit of argument. A naked statement exposes the absurdity of the proposition. The courts must act on the presumption that Confederate notes were received in ordinary dealing,—not for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, but because there was no other currency.

2. Look at the subject in another point of view: At the close of the war the President granted amnesty and pardon to all, save a very few individuals. Congress in the act for reconstruction disfranchised only those, who, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, afterwards engaged, actively, in the rebellion and has refused to enforce the rigorous measure of confiscation. On what principle, then, can it be, that the Courts are called upon to take up the matter "at the little end," search into the private dealings of the people and all the ramifications of ordinary business and declare of no force—in effect *confiscate*—all contracts based upon the consideration of Confederate notes? What good can result from this action of the Courts? It can have no effect upon the rebellion; for that is over. It can have no effect upon the future, for "necessity knows no law," and whenever a condition of things occurs, in which the people must use the only currency of the country or starve, the currency will be used. The idea of the Courts assuming the duty of preventing civil wars by holding that it is illegal to receive the paper of rebels, in ordinary business transactions, when there is no other currency—that such contracts are not fit to be enforced—presents to my mind a palpable absurdity. So, what good will be done by this action of the Courts? None—save only to show, on the part of the Courts, a detestation of treason by treading on the extremities of the monster after it is dead.

3. In Blossom *vs.* Van Amringe, 1 Phil. 133., the maxim, *ex turpi causa actio non oritur*, was pressed on the Court, and it was insisted, that, as the parties had made a transfer of property, in *fraud and deceit, with an intent* to evade the confiscation acts of the government of the Confederate States, the case fell under the maxim. The Court say: "The objection would no doubt have been fatal, if taken before a Court of the *de facto* State Government, while it formed a part of the Confederate States, but this Court is a co-ordinate branch of a rightful government, forming a part of the United States, and cannot entertain such an objection." In our case, the matter is reversed. The turpitude, if any, was aimed at the United States, and the maxim applies, provided there be the criminal intent. That is the question! I deny the intent—there is no evidence of it or anything from which it can be implied. It cannot be held that the mere receiving a Confederate note was illegal and base, without involving in the imputation of baseness, every man and woman in the State!—the minister of the gospel, the Judge, who received their salaries; the physician, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, who carried on their ordinary business. The poor seamstresses, who at the end of the day received their hard-earned wages, were all guilty of an act so base that the doors of the courts of justice must be shut against them! The proposition is monstrous. During the war a farmer should not have made more grain than enough to support himself and family; making a surplus was illegal,—it aided the rebellion. If every man had quit work, the rebel army could not have been sustained: the war would have been stopped by starvation. We were told in the argument, that "*gold*, as well as iron, is a sinew of war." It may be added, *meat* and *bread* are also sinews of war,—*reductio ad absurdum*.

4. But, it is said, the consequences of holding all such dealing to have been illegal, will not be so grievous, after all, for, in its practical application, the maxim will only make void *executory contracts*. The principle, if a sound one, evidently includes all contracts, executive as well as executory, and the admission, that in practice it can only be made to reach the latter, demonstrates the impotence and absurdity of this action of the Courts, as the *means* of putting a stop to *civil wars*. Let us see how it is to operate: A man buys a tract of land, pays for it in Confederate notes and *takes a deed*. The Court cannot reach him, for it is met by the maxim "*in pari delicto melior est condilio defendentis*;" so he keeps the land, not because he is innocent, but because the Court cannot take it from him and restore it to the original owner, for he is equally guilty. If one has paid off a bond in Confederate notes, whether the creditor will be allowed to sue on the *original debt*, which is not tainted with this "*turpi causa*," is a problem that I will not undertake to solve.

But suppose the bond is only paid in part; the payment must be rejected, for, being in Confederate notes, it is of no more legal effect than if made in counterfeit money—or suppose, in our case, Mr Hooker brings ejectment for the land—the contract has been in part performed, and the Defendant is in possession, will the Court shut its doors against her on the maxim in *pari delicto?* In short, is the practical application of this novel principle to be allowed to cover all intermediate cases, when the contract has not been fully executed, or is it to be confined to contracts wholly executory, where the purchaser has paid the price, but, in the simplicity of his innocence, has neglected to take a deed and has not even taken possession? The amount of it is—all who required the Confederate notes to be paid down or who have taken deeds and acquittances *under seal*, although equally guilty, are to go unpunished, and only those who gave credit to their neighbors or who neglected to take deeds are to be made victims to the vengeance of the law, while the remiss debtors and dishonest vendors are to be the sole gainers, although equal participants in the illegal act. Lame and impotent conclusion!

Thus encouragement is to be given to dishonesty, justice is not be administered, and the people of the country are to be involved in utter perplexity and confusion, in order to make a useless show of zeal on the part of the Courts "to punish rebels."

PEARSON, C. J.

From the National Intelligencer.

PROGRAMME OF THE RADICALS.

In the Senate yesterday, during a short colloquy between Messrs. Sumner and Fessenden, it was rendered quite clear that a diversity of views is held by the different wings of the Republican party as to the subjects to which their deliberations shall be confined during the present session. Mr. Sumner desired a wide field, embracing a variety of matters of legislation outside of the question of reconstruction. On the other hand, his competitor for the leadership seemed to argue in favor of restricting the action of Congress to the absorbing topic which had ostensibly called them together. He avowed his conviction that this policy was demanded by the general voice of the country. He at the same time declared his willingness, even upon this point, to yield to the wishes of the party, to be hereafter arrived at. It is presumed that the decision of a Republican caucus was here hinted at. From remarks of other Senators, and the acquiescence of Mr. Sumner in a suggestion to permit various petitions and resolutions looking to general legislation to lie upon the table, instead of being referred to committees, it would seem that Congress does not intend to diverge from the single point of strengthening the domination of the military satraps over the unrepresented States. The action of the House also looks the same way. We may expect, therefore, a short session—probably not extending beyond the middle of August. With regard to the precise character of the measure which will finally be agreed upon, it would be idle at present to speculate. From the tenor of the propositions already offered, however, it may very safely be predicted, that it will be severe enough to suit the taste of the most rabid in Radical ranks. Nothing, in a word, short of the utter overthrow of every vestige of civil government in the Southern States, may be expected. We have on other occasions been forced to the conclusion, that however insane the ravings of the *Chronicle* may have appeared when first uttered, they have proved to be veritably prophetic as exposures of the intentions of those men in Congress who, by their revolutionary daring and tenacity of purpose, have heretofore been and probably will hereafter be able to force the more timid to march up to their continually advancing position. Besides, other indications in and out of Congress concur in rendering the programme marked out by that journal in its issue of yesterday, which we subjoin, not only probable, but a foregone conclusion:

"We presume we simply state a fact which every Republican member of Congress knows, when we say that *the country expects no half-way measures*. The experience of the past shows that whatever is done must be done tohroughly. The people are tired of temporizing policies. Without pretending to forecast the action of Congress, we are free to say that the concurrent testimony of every Southern loyalist is, that to secure the success of true reconstruction, the rebel State governments now existing must be *plucked up by the roots*. These organizations have been obstacles, blocking up the way and clogging the wheels at every step toward reunion. This fact is clearer now than it was two years ago. If there is one lesson of experience more deeply engraven upon the minds of the people than another, it is that these so-called governments have been useful only in keeping alive the spirit of rebellion. No man can serve two masters; neither can he serve Mr. Stanbery's "two distinct governments."

Our colored friends celebrated the day yesterday with a gusto that denoted a blissful ignorance of the fact that the only interest they have in the 4th of July, '76, is that it postponed for a generation their freedom. Positively, however, if we had remained subjects of Great Britian, her eyes would have opened more slowly to the beauties of emancipation. It is due to the colored people to say that, while abandoning themselves to their holiday with the enthusiasm characteristic of them, they conducted themselves with great propriety. We heard of no solitary act of misbehavior.—*Richmond Whig, 5th.*

"Madam," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance towards a reconciliation." "The best natured and the wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with an unction. She was the conqueror.

MARRIED,

On the 25th. ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Col. David Williams, of Edgecombe County, by Rev. T. M. Jones, Col. WM. F. GREEN, of Franklin, and Miss LOU. F. WILLIAMS, Episcopal Methodist please copy.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, the 30th. day of June, 1867, at the residence of her brother, in Washington, N. C. Miss ANN E. SPARROW, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The fifty-third session will commence July 10th, 1867. Miss Anna Lovejoy's school will open at the same time and place.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

July 8-284-2t

NOTICE.

The next general meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 15th. inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. W. VASS, Sec'y.

July 8-285-tf

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER Scales, Evans and Watson's Fire and Burglar proof Safes, Marble Monuments and Tombstones, Carey's Sugar and Syrup Evaporators, Carey's improved Sorghum Mills, Sulky Plows, Cider Mills, &c., &c.

mar 29-198-1t

PIEDMONT SPRINGS FOR SALE.

ON THE 15TH. DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, WE shall sell, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the celebrated watering place known as

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

and 561 acres of land attached, situated in Stokes County, North Carolina, three miles from the capital of the county.

This valuable property is in the midst of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in America. The salubrity of the climate and virtue of the water are too well known to need comment. Ft and suitable accommodations for FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS. For further information apply to M. W. Smallwood, Rich-Square, Northampton county, N. C.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months credit, bond and approved security with interest from date, title retained till purchase money paid.

M. W. SMALLWOOD, JOHN TILLERY, } Trustees.

July 6-283-4d

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWEL, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts.

For Sale by the single one, or dozen.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 12-269-tf WEB HART & LEWIS.

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

GOLDSMITH,	TENNYSON,
WORDSWORTH,	LONGFELLOW,
HOOD,	OSSIAN,
COWPER,	HALLECK,
MOORE,	SCOTT,
MCCAULEY,	MEREDITH,
MISS MULOCH,	MORRIS,
WILLIS,	MILTON,
PRESTON,	BYRON,
BURNS,	HEMANS,
CAMPBELL,	COLERIDGE.

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 29-249-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,

BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,

CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.

Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 12-269-tf

4 DOZEN SOUTHERN HARMONY AND MUSICAL Companion.

100 Bradbury's Golden Chain and Censer.

1000 Sabbath School Wreath, &c., &c.

For sale by

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

May 29-249-tf

THE ROMANCE OF BEAUSEIN COURT.

An Episode extracted from the retrospect of Miriom Manfort, by the author of the "Household of Bonveri, just published and to hand.—Price $2.00.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 27-272-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell.

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

FOR SALE,

VERY FINE BLACKBERRY WINE, made last year.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 5-281-tf Wholesale Grocers

WM. H. CROW, GEN'L AGENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA, South of the James: Takes pleasure in presenting the following official

ADDRESS TO THE

MEMBERS.

July 1st. Assets $6,000,000.00.

There are at present about 700 gentlemen and ladies, citizens of North Carolina, who are members of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Since I have been Agent in this State, I have paid out to lawful representatives of deceased members $23,000, and $5,000 more will be paid in a few days to the representatives of the late Col. Jno. F. Sanders, of Johnston Co., N. C.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MARCH, 1867.

We call especial attention to the success of the Ætna Life Insurance Company during the year 1866. We also have the satisfaction to state that its income during the months of January and February of this year has been double that of corresponding months of last year, while losses and expenses have been proportionally less. We hope to maintain this ratio of increase during the balance of this year, which will give your Company SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUAL REVENUE.—We appeal to each policy-holder to add his influence, and use every effort for the continued success of the Company, as upon this, and a wise and economical management, depend the amount of dividends to be returned to him.

The Officers and Agents of the Company have done, and are doing, everything in their power to make the ÆTNA THE GREATEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA. This we can and will do if you will give us your influence. You can do this by resolving to get some of your friends to insure in the Ætna, and if you cannot fully post them up, send their names to the Agent and he will take pleasure in calling upon them. By so doing, you can put your influence to practical use.

THE DIVIDEND FOR 1867 IS FIFTY PER CENT.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE,

STOCK COMPANY.

YEAR.	POLICIES ISSUED.	RECEIPTS.
1861	589	$28,533,67
1862	804	94,878,67
1863	1,821	199,952,40
1864	4,577	980,755,52
1865	8,915	1,686,813,61
1866	14,024	3,521,930,80

At the same ratio of increase for balance of this year as up to March 1st. the business of 1867 will be, Policies 22,000. Receipts $7,000,000.00.

This rapid and unexampled progress has been attained in the face of the most energetic competition ever experienced. A few rival Companies and agents are making great efforts, by printed circulars (some of them anonymous) and otherwise, to disparage the Ætna Life Insurance Co., and check its progress. Its management is assailed, its plan of operations falsified, and the press employed to prejudice the public mind, destroy confidence, and retard the Company's rapidly increasing business.

These rivals profess great interest in behalf of the insuring public. Their conduct would be more in keeping with motives so unselfish and honorable, did they confine their remarks to the discussion of *principles*, rather than descend to the use of incorrect statements and abusive and slanderous attacks upon this Company. The false cloak so often used is too thin to hide their *real* motive, and the intended injury can do us no harm. The *success of the Ætna Life*, which is the *real* cause of this jealousy and bad temper, has been honorably obtained, and without assailing other institutions. *The names of rival Companies are not found in its circulars, nor a word to the prejudice of any particular Company.*—Could we think any other course honorable, the past has been too successful to warrant a change in this regard, and enables us to advise others to depend entirely upon their own merits rather than try to build upon assumed faults of others.

Lest silence should be construed against us, we take this occasion, in our annual circular to Policy-holders, to say that, in our opinion, *their money* and our time are not for newspaper or other controversy, and while our Patrons and Friends may not expect us to publish special answers to attacks that may be made upon the Company, the officers and agents are ever ready and willing to give full and satisfactory information. In so doing, the *merits* of the Ætna Life are sufficient, and we have no occasion in return to assail others, use *their* errors as *our* shield, or endeavor to interfere with the relations existing between *other* Companies and *their* policy-holders.

Some rivals state that the Ætna pays a large amount of dividend to its Stockholders, in face of the reports of the Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts to the contrary (which can be seen at our office.)

The force of this statement of our rivals is also destroyed by the fact that very few Companies have so low ratio of expense and disbursements to income as the Ætna, (excluding dividends to Policy-holders,) and when we consider, in connection with this, that

1st. Over one-half of the Ætna's business for 1866 was *new* business;

2d. That the Ætna increased its business in a greater ratio than any other Company;

3d. That the principal expense in *Life Insurance* is upon *new* business;

It is evident that no Company can pay better dividends to Policy-holders, and few will ever, probably, equal the Ætna.

The entire profits on the Mutual plan, except six per cent. annually on capital, ($150,000,) belong to the Insured, and are divided among them every year. See page 20 of pamphlet.

The Ætna offers to the insured, the following advantages over a *purely* mutual Company.

1st. The additional security of the CAPITAL.

2d. The GUARANTEE of its permanent *success* in the careful supervision of its business by the directors and stockholders *which their pecuniary interest will secure.*

3rd. ECONOMY in management, as the general expenses of the Company are divided between the departments.

4th. All the benefits of dividends, and

5th. None of the liabilities usual in mutual insurance.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company has over 37,000 influential Members, well pleased with the Company, and an Annual Revenue of *over Three and One-half Millions of Dollars.*

It received over *Fourteen Thousand Members* in 1866.

It has a present ratio of increase which will give an accession of *Twenty-Two Thousand Members* and *Seven Millions of Dollars Income* in 1867.

It has over *Five Millions of Dollars* safely invested at interest.

It has nearly *One Million Dollars* surplus above all liabilities including present value of all Policies.

It pays *Fifty per cent.* annual Dividend to Policy-holders, *two years sooner* on Life Table than most leading Companies.

Of the entire Business done by all the Life Companies reporting to the States of Massachusetts and New York, for the year 1866,

The Ætna issued nearly *one-tenth* of the entire number of Policies.

But one Company issued as great a number of New Polices as the Ætna in 1866, and in the two years of 1865 and 1866 combined, was less in the Ætna than in any other leading Company.

It is *just to all Companies*, in comparing the per cent. expense, to take into consideration the ratio of new business; for the larger the new business the greater the ratio of expense will naturally be for that year.

The average losses in the Companies were $13.52 to each $100 income. The Ætna's were only $8.73 to each $100 income.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR 1866.

Received for Premiums and Interest during year,	$3,556,236.70
Disbursements, Losses, Expenses and Taxes,	1,191,225.89
Increase in Assets,	$2,365,010 81
Assets, January, 1866,	2,036 823.05

Dividend, 1867—50 per cent.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1867, $4,401,833.86.

14,032 new policies were issued during the year 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

Taking into consideration the amount of dividends declared and paid to Policy-holders by the Ætna heretofore (50 per cent.), the time and manner of paying the same, the per cent. of losses and expenses to receipts, economy of management, care in selecting lives, increase of business, and ability to make and pay future dividends to the insured, the Ætna is equalled by few and surpassed by no Company.

"A policy of Life Assurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is time our people understood and practised more generally Life Assurance."—FRANKLIN.

AT THIS DAY the above is not only true, but a Life Policy is the CHEAPEST AND SAFEST way of making a certain provision for OLD AGE.

The Ætna makes Non-forfeiting Endowment Policies, payable in case of death; also payable on attaining a specified age, thus making provision for *death and old age*. The premiums may be paid in one payment, or in five or ten annual payments until the policy is due. It is a good investment; for the policy-holder will receive a dividend for every year his policy exists, which will in some cases amount to more than the premiums paid the Company.

Policies issued upon all the other approved plans.

July 2-277-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,

OPEN JUNE 1

This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC THROAT AFFECTIONS, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS of KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season

A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,

both for the LAWN and the BALL-ROOM.

THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,

both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.

From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULLY UP TO THE FOREMOST; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.

Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.

BOARD, $3.50 PER DAY; $20 PER MONTH.

We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALE, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

PERCE'S, LAMB & CO., Richmond; and at A. B. BUCKER, Lynchburg; COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore; HEIDEMAN & CO., New York; Agents for sale of the Water and Mud or Salts.

May 25-246-6w

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,

GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,

MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.

HOT SPRINGS,

HEALING SPRINGS, and

BATH ALUM SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,

(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m*

COTTON GINS, THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, &c

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates: A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 lines nonpareil type, or 1 inch.

One square one time	$1,00
" each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 nonpareil lines or less will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notice or advertisements required to be inserted in to-day or in any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 and $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they can to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The next session of J. M. Lovejoy's Academy, and of Miss Anna Lovejoy's School, will commence on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Agricultural Implements and Economical Pump: Mitchell, Allen & Co., 22 Pollok St., Newbern.

General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Co. W. W. Vass, Secretary.

"J. D. H." and "Spectator" have been received and shall appear to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL.—In addition to the persons heretofore announced as having been granted permission, under Gen. Order No. 32, to retail spirituous liquors in this City, the following have been licensed, viz: C. F. Johns, (David Lewis, Agent,) Backnal and Haswell, N. V. Denton, W. C. Parker, and Nelson Blake. The applications of Capt. T. F. Lee, W. N. Andrews, Alvis Sorrell and Alvis Upchurch have been rejected by the Board of Commissioners.

The tax on retailers under Gen. Order, No. 32, has been fixed at $50,—the same to be applied for the benefit of the City.—This tax is distinct from the regular City tax, which will be required of those who have not already paid it.

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Alex. Stronach, a clever young gentleman of this City, was quite severely hurt by being thrown from a buggy, near Asbury, in this County, on Friday evening. Mr. S., with a companion, was returning from a pic-nic, when the horse took fright and ran away,—breaking the buggy and throwing Mr. S. violently, against a tree. No bones were broken, but the hurts, otherwise, were of a bad nature.

FATAL RESULT.—We have heretofore announced that a colored woman and child were injured by the falling of the platform, at the Radical mass meeting in this city, on the 4th of July, just as the mover of the resolutions, praying Congress to abolish civil law and government in this State, was about commencing to read them. We now learn that it was a colored man and woman, who were hurt, the former so seriously, that he has since died at Forestville, in which section he belonged, of his injuries. The woman was not badly hurt.

SUPREME COURT.—The present session of the Supreme Court will probably close the present week. The matters engaging the Court have not been generally of great public interest, so far as we are informed. The decision of Chief Justice Pearson, which we present to our readers to-day, is one, however, in which our people are deeply interested. It will serve to correct many errors into which the people have fallen in regard to pecuniary obligations contracted during the war.

The Johnston Will case, in which the public have manifested great interest, was embraced in our last report of decisions, and was erroneously printed "Wood *vs.* Sawyer, from *Chatham*," instead of "Wood *vs.* Sawyer, from *Chowan*,—No Error." The Court admits the will to probate, but did not embrace, in its decision, the principles involved in the collateral claims of parties. These matters are to be subjects of further litigation in the courts below.

DRIED FRUIT, AGAIN.—In the recent interesting letter of our correspondent, "*Rescue*," it was stated that 63,000 pounds of blackberries were gathered around Salem and High Point, last year. A friend in that section informs us that this estimate is greatly below the mark. Mr. E. A. Vogler, alone, sent North, by Sept. 1, 1866, 480 barrels,—their nett weight being 81,474½ lbs.;—a large portion of which went, by way of High point, over the North Carolina Railroad, and the remainder, *via* Greensboro', over the Danville Road. Mr. V. shipped about twice the above amount of apples, and some peaches,—altogether, probably, not less than 200,000 lbs. of dried fruit.

It requires but little reflection to trace how greatly this must have benefitted the people,—not only the families that dried the fruits, but the community, generally.—The hauling, for one thing, was a considerable item, as Mr. Vogler had as many as twenty wagons employed at one time.—Then there were the coopers, engaged in making the barrels. As an evidence of the widely diffused benefits resulting from this traffic, the Sheriff of Forsythe, it is stated, experienced less trouble than ever before in collecting the taxes last year.

We have a Circular on the subject of "Dried Fruits," from a responsible firm at the North, which we will publish at an early day,—probably to-morrow.

DROWNED.—Two negro boys were drowned in the pond in the Rock Quarry, near this City, on yesterday morning. One of them ventured in beyond his depth, and, beginning to sink, the other went to his assistance, when the first, seizing him, pulled him under, and both were soon drowned. A coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon, and a verdict of "Accidental Drowning" rendered. The recent heavy rains have greatly altered the beds of our creeks and ponds, and boys cannot be too careful in bathing in them.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R., RALEIGH, N. C., July 4th, 1867.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS R. & G. R. R.:

Gentlemen:—We beg leave to submit our 17th. annual report, embracing the operations of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st. of May last. The accompanying statement of the Treasurer, and statistical tables annexed, show in detail the receipts, disbursements and financial condition of the Company:

Our earnings for the fiscal year were		$290,832,55
Current expenditures for the same period		211,022,36
Excess of earnings over expenditures		$79,810,19
Total receipts from passengers, freight, mail and from miscellaneous sources		$291,865,51
Sinking fund and sinking fund interest		1,951,50
Balance from last fiscal year		53,561,47
Making an aggregate of		$347,378,48
Total expenditures (current),	$211,022,36	
" " extraordy,	52,656,69	
		263,679,05
Balance on hand 31st. of May, 1867		$83,699,43

The Board of Directors deem it advisable to declare a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 15th. day of August, and, under a resolution passed by the Stockholders at the last annual meeting authorizing the Boards of Directors to dispose of the reserved stock, they have resolved to distribute 5 per cent. in stock to each shareholder.

Our floating debt is small, not much exceeding the probable receipts on the Road for one month. From this we anticipate no inconvenience.

We may look forward to this fiscal year as one of severe trial, and of less promise than this Company has perhaps ever experienced. The depressed state of the country, the lack of confidence, want of credit and stagnation of business of all kinds, must and will, it is feared, diminish in some measure our receipts, and admonish us to the most attentive management and the strictest economy. But our present arrangement and connections encourage the hope that a new field of custom to the Road will be opened that will repair to some extent the losses that may be occasioned by the causes referred to.

Since your last annual meeting, the State has disposed of her interest in the Company, by the sale of her stock for the bonds of the State. The Board of Directors, at the time of sale, took the responsibility of bidding for the whole or a portion of the stock.—On these bids there was awarded the Company $511,500, which has since been disposed of at a profit in stock of 66 shares.—The State having thus parted with her interest in the Company, and by an amendment to your Charter passed at the last session of the Legislature, vested the Company with the *exclusive* right of choosing its Directors, the duty of electing all, instead of four, now devolves upon you.

TRACK AND ROADWAY.

The track and roadway are in good condition. On a portion of it there is some bad Iron, which we are replacing with new and Iron less worn. During this year we shall require, for five or six miles, new Iron to be re-rolled at Richmond, at an expense of four thousand dollars per mile. We have recently purchased of the Tredegar Iron Works a mile of T Rails, which is now being delivered and will be paid for during this year. We have renewed nearly one fourth of all the cross ties on the road during the last fiscal year. It being impossible during the war to get good and durable timber for that purpose, many more will be required this year.

BRIDGES.

The Bridge across Cedar Creek that was burned by the Military has been completed, at a cost of near *forty thousand dollars*. The other Bridges are safe and are being overhauled and put in better condition, some of which, in a year or two, it will be economy to rebuild.

DEPOTS.

We are completing the joint passenger depot at Raleigh, so long called for and needed by the traveling public. It will be very convenient and add much to the comfort of passengers. The Depots on line of Road are the best and most convenient in the country. We have a telegraph office and reception room at nearly every station.

ROLLING STOCK.

Your engines and cars will compare favorably with those of any other Southern Road. We have added one new Locomotive and have repaired and re-painted seven passenger and mail cars, built seventeen new flat cars, repaired and put in good condition all of our box cars, and built ten gravel cars—making our car equipment ample for our present business, and, in extent and condition, equal to or better than any of our connecting Roads.

Accidents have been few, the trains have run, both freight and passenger, with great regularity, missing but few connections. This is due to the promptness and efficiency of the Officers—the Superintendent, Master Machinist, Road Master and employees generally.

Respectfully,
W. J. HAWKINS,
President.

"Escobedo says:—"I have made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich and confiscated their property and their all. When I could not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope before closing my military career to see spilt the blood of every foreigner that resides in my country." Such are the fine sentiments of the man who in the fall of the imperial leaders seems to have become the foremost military man of the Mexican nation. He is evidently a representative man. He has the love of safe brutality that characterizes the debased Spaniard, and the hatred of order peculiar to the demoralized Indian. He has "made terror the order of the day." Having a coward's perception of the miseries of fear, he inflicts fear upon all as the cruelest torment he can imagine. He does this "everywhere."—*New York Herald.*

To the shame of American humanity and civilization, be it spoken, we have plenty of creatures in this country who are not a whit behind Escobedo in brutality.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Saturday Evening Dispatches.

TEXAS NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.

The business houses at Galveston continued open on the 4th. Business was transacted as usual. The Banks and public offices were closed. The Republican State Convention of Texas met at Houston on the 4th. Ex-Gov. Pease was elected permanent President. The other officers were three whites and one black. The attendance was mostly black—only twenty-three whites being present. The session is stormy. Fears are felt that it will end in a riot. No resolutions have been adopted yet.

Five cases of yellow fever have occurred at Galveston, and two deaths from black vomit.—The Mayor has ordered the immediate and free use of disinfectants. No fears are entertained of an epidemic.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The total registration in Alexandria is 2,6081.—The black majority is 205. Challenged 196. Rejected seven—all whites.

Papers have been filed in the Attorney General's office looking to the removal of F. J. Herron, U. S. Marshall for Louisiana.

The prosecution in the Surratt case closes today. Bradley, Jr., made the opening speech for the defence. He reviewed the testimony of the prosecution to show the prisoner's presence here on April 14th, and said that he could prove that most of the witnesses were either infamous or mistaken. He would prove that Surratt was not in four hundred miles of Washington on the day of the assassination, and further, that it was neither Booth, Surratt or Azteroth who were in front of the theatre that night. But that he would produce the three men referred to on the stand, and would produce the man who looked into Lincoln's carriage, and the man who called the time, as well as the individual described as the "villainous looking man."

In closing his remarks, Mr. Bradley said, he would also produce the original agreement between the assassins, with their genuine signatures attached. And that neither the names of Mrs. Surratt or Jno H. Surratt would appear upon that paper.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 6, P. M.

Cotton dull, 26@26¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 6, M.

Cotton quiet. Sales 8,000 bales. Uplands 10½. Orleans 11.

Monday Morning Dispatches.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.

The Austrian Steamer *Elizabeth* has orders to proceed to Vera Cruz, to bring the Austrian and Mexican Imperialist officers and troops here.—She will return immediately. Col. Ludry and the other officers of the Vera Cruz garrison who arrived in Mobile by the *Tobasco* have come here.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 7.

It is reported that Napoleon has concluded to disarm 34,000 men of the French army immediately.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

An actor, named Matthews, was before the Judiciary Committee on Monday, and testified in effect as follows: On the day of the assassination, Matthews met Booth on horseback, who gave him (Matthews) a letter, requesting him to leave it at the *Intelligencer* office the next morning if Booth had left town. Matthews received the letter, given him hurriedly and in a secret manner. That night, during the excitement caused by the assassination, Matthews remembered the letter and read it. It contained a statement signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerodt and Harold. The statement was that they had tried to abduct the President and had failed; they then resolved that they would sacrifice their four lives in defence of the country, and remove, by death, the President, whom they considered the cause of the country's troubles. Having read the letter Matthews became terrified and burned it. Matthews will testify in behalf of Surratt.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $788,000.

Securities held for National Banks and deposits $370,000,000. National Bank circulation $298,665,000.

Internal Revenue for the week $8,951,000.

Leading members say that Congress will not take up the question of rebuilding the Levees on the Mississippi until the States are reconstructed under the acts of Congress.

The Japanese Commissioners have paid $300,000 and on their return will pay the other $100,000 for the ram Stonewall. The Stonewall leaves in August.

The majority of the members of Congress anxiously hope to finish early next week.

Information has been received at the War Department that the Phil. Kearny massacre grew out of placing military posts on the Montana road by Powder river, without the consent of the Indians. The Cheyenne war was caused by the approach of troops. The Indians abandoned the village and afterwards burned it.

The official report will be made by a committee to Congress which will insure peace among all the Indian tribes.

A letter from Consul Pike to the State Department, dated Mauritius, May 6, says: "Since my last dispatch the fever has greatly increased.—All persons, who can, are leaving the Colony.—Nearly 30,000 deaths have occurred since the 1st of February. The Medical faculty suppose that it will continue throughout the year. The cold weather seems rather to aggravate it. Business is suspended. I am sick and have been ordered by the physicians to leave Mauritius, but declined leaving my post as there are a number of cases from American vessels in distress."

Ex-Governor Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, is dead.

REGISTRATION—BRITISH CONSUL KILLED.

SAVANNAH, July 7.

151 whites and 129 colored registered yesterday. Total, so far, 816 whites and 1,703 colored.

J. Westmoreland, the British Consul at Brunswick Ga., was killed at that place by Capt. Martin on the 15th. inst. The deceased had only been married four hours. Martin was arrested and brought to the city. There is great mystery regarding the affair.

REGISTRATION.

MOBILE, July 7.

Registration in the fifth, sixth and eigth Wards for the week, 1,334 blacks and 781 whites.

THE TEXAS RADICALS.

HOUSTON, July 7.

The Republican State Convention adjourned on Friday, after adopting the principles of the National Republican party, endorsing the Civil Rights Bill and the Reconstruction measures of Congress, thanking the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District for declaring the State officers hostile to the Reconstruction proceedings, &c.

YELLOW FEVER

GALVESTON, July 7.

There were three cases of yellow fever in Hospital yesterday and two in the city. Two deaths have occurred so far.

NEGRO CAUCUS—FUSION OF THE EXAMINER AND THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, July 7.

A colored caucus in the upper ward, on Friday night, decided on running a colored candidate for Mayor, and a council ticket with two whites and three colored.

The *Enquirer* and *Examiner* newspapers have been fused, and will be published by a joint Company, among whom are Hon. Jas. Lyons, Judge Ould, Raleigh T. Daniel and other prominent citizens.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 6, P. M.

Cotton firm, quiet. Sales 95 bales 26@26½.
Flour more steady. State $6,50@10,50. Southern 9¼@15.
Naval stores quiet. Gold 41.39.

BALTIMORE, July 6, P. M.

Cotton steady, 25½.
Corn less active. White $1,12. Yellow $1,06@$1,07.

WILMINGTON, July 6, P. M.

Cotton nominal, 22.
Spirits Turpentine weak, 50. Rosin steady, $2,60@5,50. Tar firm, $3,62½.

LONDON, June 6, P. M.

Consols 94½. Bonds 73.

LIVERPOOL, July 6, P. M.

Cotton unchanged.

About Russian America the last report is that the swine eat nothing but fish, so that their pork has the taste of cod, and sausages and codfish balls are synonymous terms.—The New England fishermen are getting jealous of Russian American pork for this reason already.

Kilpatrick sends word that the stories about him are lies, and darkly intimates that he will do terrible things when he gets home to all the people that have circulated them.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Gent's ready made CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS,
AT COST
For thirty days only,
at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
July 2-277-1f

YOUR LAST CHANCE!
Only two more cases of those fine CALF BOOTS at $4,00,
at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
July 2-277-1f

KNOW THY DESTINY.
MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.
Apr 6-205-1ydaw

FREE TO EVERYBODY.
A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.
It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.
No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.
Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
April 6-205-1ydaw Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,
FRANKLIN Co., N. C.
The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.
Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to
F. M. JONES,
June 10-258-1f President.

MOLASSES—MOLASSES!!
Schr. Antelope direct from Cardenas.
146 Hhds. } Cardenas Molasses,
35 Tierces }
41 Bbls. }
for sale from wharf, as landed at lowest market prices, by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
June 26-271-2w

DR. WM. LITTLE,
HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Raleigh and its vicinity.
OFFICE, at Col. Geo. Little's.
Raleigh, July 3-278-1m

CORN! CORN!!
1500 Bus. prime White Corn—heavy and clean.
FULLIAM, JONES & CO
June 17-264-1f Wholesale Grocers.

HATS!!
Moleskin, Soft Fur, Straw, Leghorn, Panama, and Wool Hats, for men and boys.
July 4-280-1f GEO. T. COOKE.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Boys and Children.
You will find anything in the Dry Goods line at Cooke's, and prices to suit the times. So make up your mind to buy at low figures.
July 4-280-1f GEO. T. COOKE.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.
PROPRIETORS:
WM. A. HURD.....Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.
TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.
July 4-280-3m

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!
We have just received a very choice article of
Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,
Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.
JENKINS & PERRY.
July 2-277-1f

FOR SALE.
The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a
GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE
of seven large and well finished rooms. Piazza in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.
Price very low for cash. Apply at *Sentinel* Office, or address,
R. ANDERSON,
June 11-2mw* Albemarle,

RAILROADS.
RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD. 1867
Through Freight Tariff.
NORTH AND SOUTH,
BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!
WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.
THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.
Your Goods will be handled only once.
Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.
TAKE NOTICE.
Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.
FROM NEW YORK,
By the Old Dominion Steamship Co., N. L. McCready, President, Office No 187, Greenwich Street, Corner Dey Street, Pier 37 North River, New York.
FROM BALTIMORE,
By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, L. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.
FROM BOSTON,
By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.
Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.
C. B. ALLEN,
Dec. 5—tf Freight Agt. R. & G. R. R.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THOMASVILLE, N. C.
REV. D. R. BRUTON, A. M., PRESIDENT, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
JOHN M. DAVIS, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
———, Professor in Natural Sciences.
Mrs. NANNIE S. DAVIS, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music.
Miss THEO. A. WELFARE, Teacher of French and Assistant in English.
Miss CARRIE M. BUTCHER, Teacher in Music.
———, Teacher in Oil Painting, Drawing &c.
Mrs. M. W. DAVIS, Matron.
The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th. of July, and close 20 weeks thereafter.
For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address the President.
June 28-274-4w

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON N. C.
THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.
The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental, and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly season.
Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. HODGES, D. D.
June 21-267-d2m

KITTRELLS SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE,
(*WITHIN TWO HOURS RIDE OF RALEIGH, AND A HALF MILE OF KITTRELL'S DEPOT, RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.*)
THE next Session will open on the 17th. July. The Catalogue for the past scholastic year shows 178 boarders, which fact speaks for itself as to the popularity of the School.
Terms moderate and accommodating. Every room has been renewed. New mattresses &c., &c. C. B. RIDDICK, President.
June 21-267-1m* Kittrells Springs, N. C.

YADKIN COLLEGE AND
B. F. SEMINARY,
Davidson County, N. C.
THE above Institutions will open, in buildings a mile apart, August 1st. 1867.
The President of the Institutions will be assisted by the necessary Teachers.
The duties of the two schools are positively distinct.
Students can board with private families if they prefer. Our boarding-houses and offices have been re-arranged, so as to insure comfort.
Books, clothing, &c., kept on hand, near by, for accommodation at a small per cent.
The President hopes to be able to enter ten young men from ten different counties for the next session, and perhaps longer, and wait with them until they can pay by teaching or otherwise. They must be over twenty, sound in body and willing to observe certain rules, a copy of which they will receive on application.
EXPENSES FOR A SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:
Tuition, from $5.00 to $20.00. Payment in advance.
Board, $45.00.
Entrance, $1.00.
Board is $10.00, if paid by the month.
For further information, address,
Rev. G. W. HEGE, A. M.
July 3-278-dewawiawiw. President.

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.
The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.
For Circulars, address,
Miss M. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,
June 12-265-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY,
Will resume duties on 22d. July 1867. Tuition per session from $14 to $31.
Board per month $12 to $15. For Circulars address, GEO. W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.
June 27-272-1f

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.
The Fall Session will begin July 8th. 1867.
TERMS, (per Session of 21 weeks:) Board with the Principals (washing, lights and towels not included) $75,00
English Tuition, 20,00
Latin, Greek and French, each extra 5,00
Circulars sent on application.
M. S. DAVIS, H. E. SHEPHERD, } Principals.
June 14-262-1d

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
HILLSBORO, N. C.
MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.
The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.
Circulars forwarded on application.
June 3-253-3m*

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,
MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.
THE next session of this Institution will commence July 18th.
For circular, apply to either of the Principals.
REV. A. WILSON, D. D., DR. JNO. WILSON, } Principals.
June 14-262-2awlwdasw

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.
REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.
THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.
Circulars forwarded upon application.
June 19-265-2awów

Henderson Collegiate Institute.
HENDERSON, N. C.
THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th. July 1867.
Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October:)
Primary Department, (Currency) $20.00
Higher English $25.00
Classical 30.00
Incidental Expenses 1.00
Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.
For Circular, address,
FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
June 26-271-3tawlm Principal.

BELMONT SCHOOL,
Granville County, N. C.
The FALL SESSION of 1867 begins July 11th.
Boys arriving at Henderson, N. C. at the proper time, will find prompt conveyance.
For Circulars, address,
R. H. GRAVES,
June 28-273-2wdaswlm Oxford, N. C.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.
GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT, aided by a corps of twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.
The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.
Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or (before on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by Canal, or by stage from Bonach's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.
For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.
July 3-276-5w

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.
Another lot of T. MILES & SONS' Kid and Morocco Shoes.
ALSO, LACED AND CONGRESS LASTING SHOES.
Also, a beautiful assortment for Misses and Children.
Call and you will return to your homes, saying, "I was lucky in stopping at Cooke's and getting a pair of Miles' Shoes."
July 5-281-1f G. T. COOKE.

SILK WRAPPERS.
A beautiful lot SILK WRAPPERS, which will be sold at Cost and no humbug.
A very large assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which will be sold for a small advance on Cost.
July 5-281-1f GEO. T. COOKE'S.

ARRIVED AT LAST.
T. Miles & Sons' fine French Calf Boots.
Fine French Calf Gaiters.
" " Oxford Ties.
" " Lasting "
Ladies Gaiters and Bootees,
Children's, Misses and Boys shoes and gaiters
at
April 29-223-1f GEO. T. COOKE'S.

HATS! HATS!!
Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
" Blk. Fine felt "
" White " "
Cashmere and Wool "
A large stock of Straw Hats, for boys and men, selling at reduced prices at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-1f

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.
A beautiful stock of Parasols.
Umbrellas, small and large sizes, at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-1f

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-1f

PRINTS! PRINTS!!
A new lot of pretty PRINTS and MOZAMBIQUES, very cheap, at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
July 4-280-1f

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!
AT COST!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!!
IN consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,
AT COST,
all of my fine and well selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
of every description
PRINTS,
of the newest patterns.
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the most celebrated brands.
HATS and BONNETS,
of the latest styles,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,
in great variety.
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c.
Together with a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
of the best make.
TRUNKS and VALISES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Remember this is no humbug, as the above Goods will be sold
AT COST,
For thirty days only;
And you will not have another chance very soon to buy your goods so cheap.
Come one and all, and look at the prices for yourself.
M. ROSENBAUM.
Raleigh, July 2-277-1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
The North Carolina Publishing Company have on hand and for sale a large and varied assortment of
BOOKS,
LAW & EQUITY,
MEDICAL,
RELIGIOUS,
SABBATH,
MUSICAL,
STANDARD,
SCHOOL,
MISCELLANEOUS.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
ALSO,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONERY, &c.
Together with other articles common to a Book Store, all of which will be sold *very low*, for the Cash.
This Company is also prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, orders for printing
BOOKS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES,
HAND BILLS,
&c., &c.
Call at No. 4, Fayetteville Street, or Address,
W. H. CUNNINGIM,
July 4-280-1f Agent.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
WILL BE OPENED 1ST. OF JUNE, 1867.
The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessee, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.
Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.
Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS AND STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.
The rights of parties owning Cottages at these Springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.
The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st. July: from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to ensure comfort to passengers, as not over ten will go upon a single coach.
Cholera is unknown in the regions of the White Sulphur Springs.
GEO L. PEYTON & CO.
June 1-252-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th. August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Roulhac, deceased, (which is the one half,) in the Swamp known as the "ROULHAC'S SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of S. H. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others,—containing, by survey,
FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.
Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.
TERMS: A credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.
JOSHUA S. SWIFT,
Administrator, &c.
Plymouth, N. C. July 5-281-daw5w*

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.
ALLAN & JOHNSON.
WHOLESALE
Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.
1306 MAIN ST.,
(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)
Oct 13-1y Richmond, Va.

LIFE INSURANCE.
ASSETS OVER
$15,000,000,00
INCOME OVER $6,500,000.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!
IT HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars all belong to the Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and not withstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, there is now a surplus of over 2,000,000,00. It has had, through its entire history, the smallest average expenses, and, therefore, it is the safest and cheapest Life Insurance Company in existence.
That Company in which the average expenses are the lowest and the rate of interest obtained on investments is the highest (other things being equal,) affords life insurance at the least cost; also that Company is the safest in which the largest number is insured.
THAT COMPANY IS THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.
This Company gives the Policy holder a credit or forbearance of one half his premium, and in case of early death, the dividends will always equal the number of out-standing credits.
All policies non-forfeitable by their terms. No extra charge made on policy holders living in this State.
SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
June 15-261-1m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.
THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
No. 1015 Main Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)
Richmond, Va.;
THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
No. 8 Old Street
PETERSBURG, VA.;
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
BANKERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.
They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.
Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.
Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.
Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.
The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.
We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.
We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.
Railroad Stock bought and sold.
The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" " Charlotte	24
" " Clarendon	3
" " Commerce	15
" " Fayetteville	9
" " Lexington	14
" " at Graham	23
" " North Carolina	45
" " Roxboro'	50
" " Thomasville	50
" " Wadesborough	23
" " Washington	13
" " Wilmington	22½
" " Yanceyville	1
Commercial B

THE SENTINEL.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

FAMILY GROCERS.

IRISH POTATOES.

5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by
DOUGLAS BELL.
May 31-351-tf

BACON! BACON!!

2000 lbs. Baltimore and Virginia Sides are offered at low prices by
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF fine white Meal, freshly ground.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-tf

ALSO, a very nice lot of N. C. Hams sma family sizes.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-tf

WE also, have just received a very Superior Chewing Tobacco. The lovers of the "Weed" would do well to try some of this.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-tf

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
At
June 7-256-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

HERRINGS!!

10 Bbls. Cut Herring's,
5 Bbls. Gross Herrings,
10 Half Bbls. Roe Herrings, very cheap.
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 Bbls. Flour, Patapsco Family,
Baltimore Extra and Fine for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

10 Bbls. P. R. and refined Sugars,
5 Bbls. Molasses.
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST!!!

In consequence of the late accident and the untenable condition of my Store, I offer to the trade my entire stock at greatly reduced prices consisting in part of Choice Baltimore and Virginia Sides and Hams.

Flour of all grades,
Ten Barrels Molasses,
N. C. Herring Roe, Gross and Cut.
Coffee Rio, Laguyra and Java,
Wooden-ware and Hard-ware,
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 19-266-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Gross Herrings and Roe's in Bbls.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 8-256-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SALT. LIVERPOOL SALT.

4000 bags full sacks in prime order,
In store and to arrive *direct from Liverpool* for sale at lowest market prices by
O. G. PAISLEY & CO.
June 20-271-2w

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

THIS Board is holding its Sessions daily in the Senate Chamber, and is ready to receive and consider such claims against the State as are not repudiated by the Ordinance of the Convention. Those who wish their claims passed on by the Commissioners, will do well to present them without delay. A copy of the Rules and Regulations can be obtained by application to Thos. H. Hill Esq., Secretary to the Commission. Report will be made to the Legislature in August next.
June 19-266-tf J. C. HARPER, Chairman.

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS.

A Physician, enjoying a good practice in a thriving Village of 1500 inhabitants, on the Central N. C. R. R., is desirous of selling his house and lot, together with his good will, to some reliable and intelligent Physician, as he desires to go into other business.

For particulars, apply at
June 28-273-1m THIS OFFICE.

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

IN STORE,

80 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.
40 Cooking Stoves.
Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.
J. BROWN,
For HART & LEWIS.
Raleigh, June 22-268-tf

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.
June 18th, 1867.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Greensboro on Thursday the 11th. day of July next.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies.

F. A. STAGG,
June 19-266-tawtd Sec'y.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property properly before the public through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING FOR LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. If MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres N. C. R. R. Hillsboro.
Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to
PH. THIEM, Agent,
June 28-274-3m Raleigh, N. C.

DR. LAWRENCES,

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

Blood and Liver Medicine,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICE $1.25 PER BOTTLE.

Recommended by distinguished Physicians, Chemists &c., &c.
June 26-271-tf

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8 In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same. *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire. But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUFFALO SPRINGS,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY		$ 2.50
"	" WEEK	12.50
"	" MONTH	35.00

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th, the Regular HACKS,

FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET

PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the Season, and other Amusements are provided.

T. PAXSON,
June 3-253-2m Proprietor.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 Barrels Yadkin Co., Rye Whiskey,
30 Five and ten gallon Kegs, "
10 Barrels selected Corn, "
10 " Rectified "
5 " Apple Brandy,
80 Gals. Scuppernong Wine,
40 " Old Madeira "
40 " Sherry "
25 " Old Cognac Brandy,
25 " Rose Gin "
40 Cases Starch Wine,
20 Baskets Champagne, "
5 Casks 40 doz. Knox & Son's Sparkling Ale,
10 Cases Haw River Rye Whiskey,
All of above we know to be good and we will sell to suit the times.
H. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, June 18-264-tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL

MEBANEVILLE, N. C

SESSION OF 1867.

FALL TERM opens July 24th.
Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL.
Address,
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
June 8-256-1m

W. BOYD,

GROCERY AND PROVISION DEALER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Buys and Sells all articles of Produce on Commission.
Orders and Consignments solicited.
W. BOYD,
June 24-269-3m Charlotte, N. C.

LOST.

Certificate, No. 185, for 15 shares of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Stock, standing in the name of D. M. Lewis, has been lost. An Administrator of D. M. Lewis dec'd, I shall make application to the Board of Directors for a Duplicate.
SAMUEL T. WILDER, Admr.
of DAVID M. LEWIS, Dec'd.
Louisburg, June 28-274-2aw3w

A SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Lady, who has experience in teaching, desires to obtain a situation as Teacher of the English branches in a Family School, or as an assistant. The best testimonials will be given.
Address the
EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.
June 19-265-tf

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

Warm weather has come at last, and, with it, 10,000 FANS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

PAPERED, SILVERED, LINEN, FOLDING AND POCKET FANS.

We have bought out a Frenchman, who lately failed in New York, and we can now sell you a better Fan at 25c. than you ever bought before at 50c.

CALL AND PROVIDE A FRIEND.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
May 26-260-tf

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 23, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. *Provided*, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowlege and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath, shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district named by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United states, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of —— in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as representated the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each state shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make returns of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and all agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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June 4-253-tf

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General Commission Merchants,

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Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

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May 24-tf

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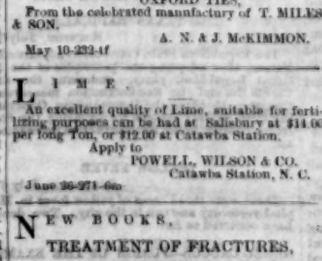

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April 8-206-1y

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May 22-243-3m

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